declaring it to be the established policy of the United States to maintain gold and silver at a parity according to their comage ratio; and that f at any time silver coin could be at a parity with gold coin, the bonds of the United States now or hereafter issued, which are by their terms payable in coin, shall be paid in gold coin, Mr. Wolcott (Rep., Col.) moved the reference of both resolutions to the Committee on Fi-

Mr. Hill said that he desired to say a few words in support of the resolution, which was of such a nature that it ought to be approved by every member of the body. He assumed that nearly every Senator was a bimetallist in the proper sense of the term, and that therefore his resolution embodied their views. He excepted, of course, some who might be gold monometallists or silver monometallists. The resolution was a safe, conservative, and appro priate resolution at this time. The first part of it announced the true policy of the Government, which was, in a word, that the efforts of the Government should be steadily directed toward the policy of the establishment of bimetallism. He recalled to the attention of the Senate the act which repealed the purchase clause of the Sherman act, and which de-clared that it was the duty of the Government to pursue steadily the steps toward the maintenance of bimetallism. He appealed to the true friends of both silver and gold, to the men who desired the double standard. To those who said that it was impossible to maintain the double standard in this country he had nothing o say. He believed that it was possible to maintain it. It perhaps could not be maintained at all times and at all hours at exact precision. It might take preparation. It might require wise laws. It might require a friendly Administration. He compared Mr. Sherman's substitute with his own resolution, preferring the latter, He said that he preferred to avoid all details at this time, and therefore he thought it wiser to declare simply in this financial crisis what the true policy of the Government should be. His resolution did not express any opinion upon the question of the propriety of issuing gold bonds or of issuing coin bonds. But he thought it of the most supreme importance, at this hour, that Congress should inform the country, and inform the world as well, that the policy of the United States was not to maintain the single silver standard or the single gold standard, but the double standard, and he thought it wise to make this declaration emphatic, brief, and appropriate. That was all he desired to say on the first branch of his proposition. If he should take an hour he could not make it more plain.

BIMETALLISM OUR TRUE POLICY. Comiag to the second part of the resolution. he said that the true policy of the United States was bimetallism, meaning that silver and gold should be maintained at a parity, and meaning, also, that the Government reserved the right, the absolute, technical, logical right, to pay its debts in the authorized coin of the country. That, he declared, was true bimetallism; the maintenance of the gold standard and the maintenance of the silver standard; in other words, the maintenance of the double standard. The next question was, "How shall we pay our bonded debt, or our other debts?" I believe that this is an important declaration at this hour- the declara-tion that we believe in the double standard; that we believe in both gold and silver and in the use of both alike, but that we reserve the absolute legal right to pay our bonded and other debts in either coin; and that if it should occur that there is any difference between the two, then we announce, not by statute, but we pledge the faith of the Government, as a matter of policy, that we shall pay in the best coin in use. I hope that there will never occur a time when it is necessary for us to pause and consider whether we shall pay in silver or gold. I trust that we can maintain this policy of bimetallism so that creditors will be substantially indifferent as to which coin shall be offered to them. I believe that it is a wise policy to maintain within the power of the Government in the right to pay in both metals—the technical, strict, legal right. But if, for any reason, it is impossible to make that this possible to make any to appear to the point of the configuration of the United States, where can it is not be been held by the party to which has always been held by the party to which has always been held by the party to which has always been held by the party to which has always been held by the party to which has always been held by the party to which has always been held by the party to which I belong. We have always held that "coin" meant gold, and declined to recognize any distinction. It has the position which has always our credit has been assalled by the President of the Cingress of the United States. It has, Mr. President, attacks on the character of our coin bonds. It is the position in use, I can see no answer to that. It is account to the trust of the united States are payable in the best coin in use, I can see no answer to that. It is a myself believe in bimetallism, which I know the friends of silver are disposed to laugh down. Hut that is not the point, Neithers as the point of the resolution the question of maintaining the party between the United States. The point of the United States. The point of the United States. It has, Mr. President, and the point of the Congress of the United States are payable in the best coin in use, I can see no answer to that. announce, not by statute, but we pledge the shall pay in silver or gold. I trust that we can maintain this policy of bimetallism so that creditors will be substantially indifferent as to which coin shall be offered to thom. I believe that it is a wise policy to maintain within the power of the Government the right to may in both metals—the technical, strict, legal right. But if, for any reason, it is impossible to maintain this parity; if by reason of raids upon the Treasury, if by reason of combinations of capital at home or abroad, if by reason of any great commercial cross there is a well-defined discrimination between the value of the two coins, then I say the good faith of the Government is needed dood by statute, but by resolution that we will pay in the heat coin in use. I can see no answer to tract. It seems to me that that ought to receive the approval of the friends of gold and of the friends of silver, and it certainly ought to receive the approval of the friends of bimetallism.

What is the contrary of the proposition? Is the proposition?

o. silver, and it certainly ought to receive the approvariof the friends of bimetallism.

What is the contrary of the proposition? Is it proposed to pay our indebtelness in a depreciated currency: Do you propose to foist depreciated silver currency on the creditors of the fovernment if there should be a difference in the coinage value of gold and rilver. It may be said that it is unwise to contemplate a poseibility of failure to maintain bimetallism, it may be said that we ought not to assume the persibility of our inability to maintain the two poins at their parity. We cannot, however, be blind to the signis of the times. Private narties are now bounds member and making discrimination in the contrary of the first the paid. It is likely that in a short time gold will be at a remaining by reason of causes which it is not now necessay to discuss. If that be so, where is the Senator who insists upon it that we shall not be ourselves, technically and strictly, to the precise language of the act; but that we shall not the ourselves, technically and strictly. we shall not the ourselves, technically and strict, to the precise language of the act; but that we shall maintain the credit and honor of this country and pay our debts in the lest money in user. All sides can agree to that, It does not involve the question whether the bonds are payalds in gold or miver. It does not involve the question of the opening of our mints to the unlimited coinage of silver. It avoids those questions.

My resolution is a safe, prudent, and proper resolution at this time, when we are drifting apart. We are further apart. I hear, than we were six weeks or two months ago. The suggestion of a gold band on one side is answered by the suggestion of the free coinage of silver on the other. The proposition for the retirement of the greenbacks is lost sight of. The daily which confronts us, I think, would be the retirement of the greenbacks. There is the danger. There is the drain upon the gold of the country. But that, it seems, is impossible. We can a however, at least take this step. We can almost assure those from whom we have horrived mancy in other countries, that, although we are so tied by disagreements that we cannot pass the bills which are suggested, we can at least take the state will do the countries. The resolution of mine will do that. We gain nothing by trying to wreat the Government, Neither political party can gain anything by bringing on a financial panic and compelling the search in the summer months to come tack here to resume consideration of this question.

At this point Mr. Hill was seen to stoop and SAFE AND PRUDENT.

come tack here to resume consideration of this question.

At this point Mr. Hill: was seen to stoop and whoser with Mr. Hoar (Rep. Mass.), who had left lets own seat and come to Mr. Hill: and left lets own seat and come to Mr. Hill: and Mr. Wolcott expressed the hope that the senate would be allowed to hear the colloque between the Seantons from Massachusetts and New York.

Mr. Hill twhite Jir. Hoar rose and returned to his own seat! There is nothing to be concealed about it. The Senator from Massachusett surgeots thet in 1805 the question as to how the londs of the country were to be paid was dorsumed by a loint resolution of Congress. The suggestion was a vary pertinent one. Mr. Haer said that he inad preferred not to interrupt the senator from New York publicly by in-hing the auggestion which he had made in a wineper. Int is 1800 the poincy which he now it quested had been adopted a concurrent resolution of the two Houses. He added that he had enter two Houses. He added that he had restrained it, being assured of the generally irreddy nature of that Senator.

Mr. Addott assured Mr. Hoar that he had made the remark he did only in the best spirit.

HILL DEFENDS CLEVELAND,

DERAIF OVER THE RESOLUTION IN

FIVOR OF BIMETALLISM.

The Bond Contract Characterized by Mr.
Wolcott as "a Wanton, Crimian, and
Deliberate Attack on the Credit of the
Government," and by Mr., Lodge as "the
Blackest Contract Ever Made"—Senator
Blackest Contract Ever Made"—Senator
Itili Says the President Doubtiess Got
the Best Terms He Could in the Circumsiances, and if He Had to Accept a Hard
Bargain It Was Because a Congress Hupposed to Be Democratic Refused to Act.
Washington, Feb. 1d.—A very important discustom was started in the Senate to-day on the
sense of Congress that its efforts be steadily directel to the establishment of a safe system of bimetallism, wherein gold and silver may be
maintained at a parity, which was laid before
the Senate.

Mr. Sherman (Rep., O.) offered a substitute,
detairing it to be the established policy of the
United States to maintain gold and silver at a
but the Senate of the Sherman of the Senate
that to be the established policy of the
United States to maintain gold and silver at a
but the Senate to hear the colloquy
between the Senators from New York and Massenator from New York and Massenators from New York and Massenators from New York and Massenators from New York and Massenator from New York and M

coins we will pay the debts of the Government in the best money we use.

WULCOTT SAYS THE PRESIDENT HAS ASSAILED OUR CHEDIT.

Mr. Wolcott (Rep., Col.) replied to the speech of Mr. Hill, which he characterized as "threshing old straw." The House, he said, had on Thur-day disposed—so far as this session was concerned—or the subject of the issue or the endorsement of gold bonds. Notwithstanding the trantic chorts of an administration, with all its power and all its puronage; notwithstanding the efforts of the leaders of both parties, the House of Representatives had, by a decisive vote, refused to sanction the policy outlined and approved by the resolution offered by the Senator was "quite out of date" in his reference to the legislation at the special session which dealt with the repeal of the purenasing clause of the Sherman act. The Senator from New York had spoken of bimetallists not voting for that repeal, but he Mr. Wolcott asserted that the genuine bimetallist had done so, except, perhaps, two or three who had voted in the belief and in the shadow of the Wolcott) asserted that the genuine bimetaliist had done so, except, perhaps, two or three who had voted in the belief and in the shadow of the hope that the promise given by the Administration would be carried out, that the repeal would be followed by some fair measure for the recognition of silver. He felt no hesitation in stating now that not one of these Schators, in view of the disasters of the last year and a half, would, if it were to be done again, vote for the repeal of the Sherman law, bad as that act was—in principle and in practice.

now that not one of these Senators, in view of the disasters of the last year and a haif, would, if it were to be done again, vote for the repeal of the Sherman law, cad as that act was—in principle and in practice.

"The class of bimetallists," Mr. Wolcott added in a sneering tone, "to which the Senator from New York belongs, is 'bimetallism on a gold basis.' He wants to use the two metals, but he wants them measured by the value of gold lie is a bimetallist because he is a gold monometallist. Aleasured by gold, he is willing that silver shall be used, to a limited extent, in place of paper. It is a poor time to introduce a resolution calling on Congress to endorse a gold bond. The Fresident's wanton attack upon the credit of the United States has been the most disastrous occurrence of this generation. It has been the most wanton and criminal and deliberate attack upon the credit of our country that could be indulged in. Our next was befouled by the man who should have stood for our credit. The President contered into a secret negotiation with the Rothschilds of Europa, whereby he shall give them long bonds' at an excessive rate of interest, so that he can make an apparent showing to the discredit of our country and its finances. But even before the bonds are issued the reaction has come. The subscribers of this syndicate are called upon to pay. The syndicate has already been offered 112% for these loonds, and the President of one of the leading banks of New York says that within ninety days they will rise to 120. If there ever was a bond which ought to be paid in silver or depreciated money, if it can be found, it is this issue of bonds which this syndicate has purchased at less than its worth. It is the Rothschilds for Europe and the President of the United States who have sought to blacken our credit. The people who stand for it because they are unpatriation. They do not stand for it because they believe that the sufforing and poverry which is now gold gold as a standard, and with an insufficient sundy ou w

attacks on the character of our coin bonds. It is for that reason, above all others, that I wish to see Congress say to the world that the obligations of the United States are payable in the best money, no matter what that money may be, payable in whatever its creditors may demand. I know that the contract to which the Senator from Colorado refers has done more injury than can be estimated to what I believe to be the cause of sound finance. It is on its face the blackest public contract ever made by the Government of the United States. But those very facts, that our credit has been assailed by the President, that such a contract has been made with a syndicate of bankers, giving them an undue and gigantic profit, seem to me to make it only more imperative that the Congress of the United States should say in language which cannot be misunderstood that every one of its coin obligations, whether bonds or demand notes, is payable, as they were understood to be issued, in gold or silver at the option of the holder; that is, in the best money, in gold, if it should be demanded. That, sir, is simply honesty. It is not a question of the credit and good name of the United States. That credit has been attacked, that credit has been impaired by the very men who should have guarded it most sacredly. Imputations have been thrown upon our com bonds and our demand notes, and I say if there ever was a time when we should do it how, and state to all the world that the United States stands prepared to pay every coin collipation in the best money, in gold, in whatever the credit of the Culted States may demand.

"I hope we may have a vote in the Scate on this question, It involves the credit of the countile of the co

in gold, in whatever the creditor of the United States may demand.

"I hope we may have a vote in the Schate on this question, it involves the credit of the country. I should be riked to see a vote on the financial measures also. I should like to see the Senate, with or without debate, vote its opinion on what our currency policy shall be. If there is a free silver majority in the Senate the country has a right to know it. If there is a majority here against free silver the country has a right to know it. I think the expression of the opinion of the Senate of the Cutted States on those questions is desirable, but the first thing, above and beyond all others it seems to me, is to say in the strongest terms that no matter what contracts the President may make, no matter what aspersions he may throw upon our coin obligations, the United States stands prepared to pay gold on every obligation that it has out, whether the demand be a note in the form of a greenback, or a time bond. This is a question above party and above pointies. It is a question of oblemling and maintaining the high credit of the country.

BILL DECENDS THE PRESIDENT. Mr. Hill said that the discussion had cleared the atmosphere, if thad no other value. It had brought to the surface the desire on the part of some Senators to pay the debts of the United States in silver. In bringing out this fact his resolution had accomplished a perilon of the object for which it had been introduced. Referring to the repeal of the Sherman set. Mr. Hill said he believed when the repeal was up, as he believed now, that that act was injurious to silver and its repeal the lesst step that could be taken to adherent the interest of bimentilism. Mr. Hill said he had avoided the discussion of the contract masts with the representatives of foreign hankers because he did not think it pertinent to the question at issue. If odd not feel called upon

"Every round woman, was an exchange "expects to be married some time." Every young woman each pert to dis foo, but it is not a set of timbuses to be calling for attention to it constantly. It is however, to comind her that "White Label" boups 25 cents per quart, are the best -days.

now to give his opinion of that contract; but if the Freshient was compelied to drive a hard bargain, it was because the Democratic Congress refused to act.

Replying to Mr. Wolvott's attack on the President, Mr. Hill said: "The Senator from Calorado has not andressed himself to the pending onestion. He proceeds into an elaborate attack upon the President of the United States and the officers of his Cablingt, because of the recent contract made with certain parties in New York representing foreign money lenders. I had on said one word in defence of the contract. I had endeavored to avoid any discussion of the subject as persaining to the real boint involved in the resolution. But I am not called upon to say at this time whether that contract, in all respects, neets my approval. I know it has been dippantly said here and elsewhere that the President of the United States should have done than and it has been dippantly said here and elsewhere that, and it has been asked why did he not issue bonds for a less term of years? Why did he not set use a less rate of interest? Senators forget and the public forzet that the President of the United States was lampered by an old statute that absolutely detailed to him substantially the terms under which he could issue londs. If he has been driven into a corner, if he has been compelled to make a harsh largain in behalf of this country, it is because of the non-action of this Congress, supposed to be controlled by the Democratic party; and we have the spectacle here of a Democratic Congress, or it was so until a few days ago, as we supposed, refusing — "Mr. Gray Dem. Delimber of the Senator does not mean to say that the Democratic have a way.

Mr. Hill—We have not, now.

Mr. Gray—That time has passed away.

CONGRESS TO MLAME.

Mr. Hill—We have not, now.

Mr. Gray—That time tas passed away.

Mr. Hill—We have not, now.

Mr. Gray—That time has passed away.

GNOGHESS TO HAME.

Mr. Hill—That is true: the Senator is right. I am speaking of a few days since. We dedictrately writed and refused and put off the discussion of the question until we found ourselves in a minority in this leady. Mr. President, there have been various efforts made to bring this question to an issue. It has been suggested that the old act of 1875 should be amended so that the President ingli; have been able to get better terms. Congress has refused to amend that law. Congress has kept the President bound by this old statute, and if he has made a harsh bargain it is, perhaps, because the situation has compelled him to do it. At least this much is proper to be said in defence of the President's action. But, Mr. President, what do we hear? We hear the Senator from Colorado denouncing the President in unmensured terms as having made an attack upon the credit of this country, and in the text breath he tells us that in a very short time after this alleged secret contract has been made the credit of this country, and in the next breath he tells us that in a very short time after this alleged secret contract has been made the credit of the country, instead of being inpaired, has been increased, and the bonds, he tells us, are about to be soid in the market for from 115 to 120. And this is the attack that has been made by the President of the country. The credit of the country, which of the country instead of the country insimmediately advanced, and its bonds are selling at a higher rate than they have been in many long years. Men may be blind to the signs of the times if they have a mind to. Men can shut their eyes. Without atthis time approving because it is not necessary for us to express an opinion upon that peint—the details of this contract, without approving some of the suggestions made in the measuge of the President has desired or che even that the President has undoutedly endeavored to dive to the syndicate a higher rate of inter CLEVELAND HAS HIS FAULTS.

of interest than he felt obliged to do.

CLEVELAND HAS HIS FAULTS.

Mr. President, it is unworthy of Senators upon this floor to make such an attack. It is not necessary that I should reply to it. Mr. Cleveland has his faults; but, sir, no Senator has a right to say that he has deliberately gone to work and given a higher rate of interest for the bonds than he was compelled or felt constrained to do, it ought not to have been said. What do we know of the efforts that have been made except as we may glean them from some statements in the public press, which may or may not be entirely reliable? I pass over such charges as substantially unworthy of notice. It is sufficient for me that the President and the Secretary of the Treasury tell us they obtained the best terms possible under all the circumstances of the case, and I am disposed to accept that statement in good faith.

Mr. President, no prejudice can be stirred up, and the Senator who thinks that he can stir up prejudice against this Administration simply because a contract has been made with the Rothschilds is mistaken. I am no defender of the Rothschilds is mistaken. I am no defender of the Rothschilds is mistaken. I am no defender of the Rothschilds is mistaken. I am no defender of the Rothschilds is mistaken. I am no defender of the Rothschilds is mistaken. I am no defender of the Rothschilds is mistaken. I am no defender of the Rothschilds in make a contract with whoever has the money. Should he have gone out and made an appeal to the miners of Colorado? Would they leve furnished this money at any rate of interest? No.

Mr. Wolcott-I desire to say that the Senator.

Mr. Hill-Wali until I am through.

be no prosperity. You will have no prosperous railrands with wheat at 50 cents or less so
long as we have India to compete with. You
will have no prosperity in this country with
gold as a standard, and with an insufficient
supply of it. You will have prosperity only
when throughout the world there is a recognition that silver is as sacred a metal as gold. But
if any act could destroy the possibility of international bimetallism it would be
take conduct of the President of the United
States in his diezer with the foreign house of
it there is any one thing that will arouse the
American people to the belief that we can
alone, undertake the management of our finances without the help of foreign hankers, it will
be that same disgraceful and dishonorable
dicker."

LODGZ AGREES WITH WOLCOTT.

Mr. Lodge (Rep., Mass.)—The substantive part
of this resolution is vocationed in the last clause,
which I understand to be a decharation on the
purfor the Senate in which the concurrence or
the House of Representatives is invited, that our
existing bonds and all lends are payable in the
best money that may be demanded by the holder.
I do not desire to enter into the mooted question
of who is a bimetallism, which I know the
length of the senated by the holder.
I myself believe in bimetallism, international the people because the Administration borr this money in London I say is uncalled for

Colorado. It is the sentiment of his people. I avowed my belief in the principle of bimetallisin years ago. Three in a community where many of its business men, I regret to say, are not bimetallists. I regret to say that many of them, especially in the greately of New York, believe in the gold standard. I have shown by my votes in this claumber that I do not usually acree with them: I have on two or three occasions taken my political life in my hands by voting in favor of bimetallism in this chamber, and it lil becomes the Senator from Colorado to taunt me with not being a true bimetallist. When it goes with them is the senator from Colorado to taunt me with not being a true bimetallist. When it goes with the wishes of its seople if is easy enough. It is not so easy when a man has somewhat of a public tide to contend against.

Mr. President, the question of the issue of these bonds, the circumstances or the manner of their issuing, has really nothing to do with this question. Concede all that is said, concede every diogration made, which I do not, but amply for the purpose of the argument, after all the question comes back whether I is not wise for this Congress at this time to express its opinion on the subject of bimetallism.

At 2 o'clock the Agricultural Appropriation bil was taken up, and Mr. Teller, Hep., Col., availing himself of the liberal rules of the Senate, began to speak in reply to Mr. Hill. ate, began to speak in reply to Mr. Hill.

TELLER ATTACKS THE BOND CONTRACT.

Mr. Hill's resolution sought. Mr. Teller said, to accomplish in an indirect manner what the House of Representatives has refused on two occasions to do. For the pest ninety days there had been evidences of an intention to put the occasions to do. For the pest ninety days there had been evidences of an intention to put the country on a gold basis, and the Senator from New York appeared to be a part of that effort. There had been an effort for several months to send gold to a premium, and after that had been reached to demand payment of Government obligations in gold. Referring to the contract made by the Administration with the foreign syndicate, Mr. Teller said:

"I am going to defaste this question for a few minutes, and I shall erfiteise this transaction exactly as I should criticise this transaction exactly as I should criticise it if the Fresident of the United States were a Republican and not a Democrat. As an American Senator I am here to protect the credit and reputation and property of the inted States. I am not to be frightened by the suggestion that it is unworthy of me or anyledy else to put this matter squarely before the people of the United States as the most scandalous transaction in public affairs that has occurred slace my entrance into public fits, or since I have had any acquaintance with public sfairs, and that is well nigh on to fitty years. I have been a student of my forvernment for fully fifty years, and I say here now that it is the first time in the history of this country that the needle have a right to charge absolutely a back of lowesty on the part of an Administration it dealing with its financial adate."

Although the contract with the syndicate, Mr. Ithough the contract with the syndicate, Mr.

Although the contract with the syndicate, Mr.

Although the contract with the syndicate, Mr.

Telier continued, was an attack made by the bounds which the President could not sell above to build which the President could not sell above to build which the President of the syndicates of the tribunal, because which the President of the States of the tribunal was an attack made by the building which the President of the States of the tribunal was an attack made by the building of the tribunal and the tribunal and the secret could have been sold in this country at 110½, a figure which the Secretary of the states as the value of a four per cent thirty year bond. He (Mr. Teller) was in thirty year bond. He (Mr. Teller) was in the proceeded whom he represented desired the coverment of the United States that Government of the United States that Government of the United States that Government of the Entited States that Government of the Entited States that Government of the Entited States which that the President had done the beat he could, was a defence of that opinion, he would let he arm be basised before he would stand to the statement of the Sanator from New York and the President and bendunce t

# BLEMISHES OF THE SKIN

## SUPERFLUOUS HAIR

Can Be Removed Effectually and Permanently.

DR. LEONARD F. PITKIN DEMONSTRATES THESE FACTS DAILY AT HIS DEFICE AND CORDIALLY INVITES THE PUBLIC.

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Over 2,500 people called on this eminent au-thority inst week, each or whom was presented with a full-sized bar of his uniseptle sons. Skeptics may advise you that blemishes of the skept cannot be removed; this is because they

Skepties may advise you that biemishes of the skin cannot be removed; this is because they have either not investigated or have been homouged by some so-called dermatologist who has no claim to the title.

The Pitkin Institute of Dermatology, established by Leonard F. Pitkin, M. D., a graduate of the medical department of the University of New York, and for many years connected with the chief hospitals about this city, freats all discusses of the Scalip and Skin under the personal direction of Dr. Pitkin himself. Superfluous hair is removed permanently, as are moles, warts, blackheads, pimples, freekles, moth patches, distinct red veins, and all disfiguring marks on the skin, Eczema and dandruf are also permanently cured by Dr. Pitkin's treatment.

Dr. Pitkin may be consulted personally at the Dr. Pitkin may be consulted personally at the Institute on any week day from 9 A. M. till 9 P. M.: Supeday, 10 A. M. till 3 P. M.: or by mail, by these living at a distance from the city, by means of his system of symptom blanks, which will be sent free on application.

In his many years of practice Dr. Pitkin has used remedial agents which have been found wonderfully effective, and they are now offered to the public in three different forms, as follows:

Pitkin's Soap, 25 cents per cake, Pitkin's Resolvent, one dollar a bottle.
Pitkin's External, one dollar a bottle,
her will be sent by mail to any part of the
lon receipt of price, securely packed in
granuer.

### The Pitkin Institute of Dermatology.

853 Broadway, Corner of 14th St., N. Y. Leonard F. Pitkin, M. D., physician-in-chief.

could. I am not charging that the President of the United States has profited financially by this transaction, or that the Secretary of the Treasury has done so. I cannot conceive what influencesshould have induced such a contract. I might attribute it to an anxiety on the port of the Administration to put this country on the principle of gold bonds. During the last lifteen years the only attacks made on the credit of the United States have come from the Treasury Department. Different Secretaries have been telling the people for years that there was danger of preat discredit attaching to the Government of the United States because of the monetary system, and that has been intensified by this Administration."

The financial debate broke off here and the Senate fell back upon the subject of its Agricultural Appropriation bill, but occasional dashes of lumor were infused even into the hundrum discussion over cattle and meat inspection, irrigation, grapes, and geological surveys by a system of guerrilla attacks carried on leaving the first desired on the first of the first of the first desired on the first de

hundrum discussion over cattle and meat in-spection, irrigation grapes, and geological sur-veys by a system of guerrilla attacks carried on by Mr. Chandler and by efforts on his part to good Senator Harris into explosions of dignified animadversion on his keen-witted adversary. The meat inspection amendment as reported by the Committee on Appropriations was agreed to, with the understanding that all necessary mod-ifications of it would be left to a conference committee. Without disposing of the bill or of the other amendments, tho Senate, after a short executive session, adjourned at 4:25 till Mon-day at noon.

THE GENERAL DEFICIENCY BILL. Opposition to Paying the Damages for the

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.-The General Defi-ciency Appropriation bill-the last of the thirteen regular appropriation bills-was completed by the Appropriations Committee and reported to the House to-day. The appropriations made by the bill are to supply the deficiencies for the year 1895 and prior years, and amount to

20,518,574, as follows:	
State Department	887.07
District of Columbia.	59,27
War Department	239,50
Navy Department	100,28
Interior Department	48.12
Department of Justice	2,364,43
Post Office Department	1,182.11
House of Representatives	27.18
Government Printing Office	400,40
Judgments of U. S. Courts	7.03
Judgments of Court of Claims	716,00
Indian Depredation Judgments	HU
Audited Claims	76.70
bill, \$2,364,321 has been appropriated	by the
	Treasury Department District of Commida War Department Navy Department Interior Department Department of Justice Post Office Department House of Representatives Government Printing Office Judgments of U.S. Courts Judgments of Court of Claims Indian Depredation Judgments

present Congress to supply deficiencies. No appropriation to pay the claims arising out of the Behring Sea controversy is made by the bill. Secretary Gresham, through the Treasury Bepartment, seat to the House on the 13th an estimate of \$425,000 "for the psyment by the United States, in full satisfaction of all claims which may be made by Great British for damages growing out of the controversy as to fur seals in Behring Sea, or the seizure of British vessels engaged in taking scal in those waters." This estimate was considered by the committee, but owing to the lateness of its receipt was not incorporated in the bill. The committee did not have time to examine into the matter, and its members declined to vote for or against the proposition until an examination could be made. Although the item was not placed in the bill, it was decided to allow Mr. Brocking the interest of the bill when taken up by the House. This privilege does not in any way committee committee, and its members are free to support or oppose it out the floor.

but when taken up by the House. This privilege does not in any way commit the committee, and its members are free to support or oppose it on the floor.

Among the appropriations authorized are the following: Enforcement of Chinese Exclusion act. \$50,000. to defray the expenses of collecting the revenue from customs, being additional to the permanent appropriations for 1835, \$600,000; collecting internal revenue, \$75,000; life-saving service, \$56,819; continuing complication of records of the war of the rebeillon, \$12,000; for back pay and bounty of two and three venrs, volunteers, \$100,000; and of State and Territorial homes for disabled volunteers solders, \$100,000; completing theeleventh census, \$10,000; protecting timber on public lands, \$15,000; rate and transportation, \$155,000; public printing and binding, \$1500; \$1500,000; public printing and binding, \$1500,000; \$1500,000; Troy, N. Y., elevator, \$1,000; New Haven, Conn. to complete, \$2,000; Hichmond, Ky., to complete, \$25,000; Springfield, Mo., elevator, \$5,000; Fort Dodge, In. to complete, \$1,500; Paris, Tex., elevator, \$4,000.

The discussion in the committee over the Bearing Sea estimate was precipitated by Mr., o'Neil of Massachusetts, who opposed it in strong terms. He exclaimed with some heat that he had rather go to war with Great Hirtian than make this payment. He said, in effect, that Great Hirtian than with the agency and they are how among the cleverest in the world. The other members of the tribunal, heard the arritorial of Paris were outsited by the British representatives on the part of the Inited States at the tribunal of Paris were not the tribunal, he and they are how among the cleverest in the world. The other members of the tribunal, heard they are how among the cleverest in t

Goods of European Manufacture, Imported in Bond Across This Country, Smuggled Into Our Border Towns Civil Service

Custom Houses along the Mexican border, today submitted to the Commission a report of his investigations there. It deals largely with smuggling carried on along the line, and shows that, under the existing conditions on the Mexican side of the Rio Grande River, this unlawful industry is very profitable. He says that one of the principal difficulties which our Cusoms officials have to deal with on the whole frontier is the constant and persistent sinug-gling of goods of European manufacture from Mexico into the United States. That a large amount of smuggling is carried on is evident from the fact that in all of the border Mexican towns the merchants are prosperous and doing a large business, while in the corresponding American towns business is comparatively dead and unprofitable. He visited a large number of the Mexican places of business, obtained prices of imported goods of various sorts, and compared these prices with these of similar goods in the American stores, and found that the Mexican merchants were offering goods for sale at a cheaper rate than similar goods were offered by the American merchants; and, moreover, the Mexican merchants offered to deliver goods bought by American purchasers to such purchasers on the American side of the river. The great bulk of such sales are smuggled across the river and delivered without payment of duties. In everyone of the large stores on the Mexican

side facilities are provided for helping American purchasers to conceal goods upon their person for the express purpose of smnggling them. Female purchasers who want to smuggle are taken to a room provided expressly for the purpose and assisted by a female attendant to conceal purchases on their persons so as to avoid detection in crossing the border. No concealment whatever is made of this practice, and it is extremely difficult to break it up unless every one, and especially every woman, who crosses any of the bridges from Mexico into the United States is thoroughly examined by an inspectress. This would be absolutely impossible with the force at present employed in any of the customs districts. Smuggling is all the more easy because the Rio Grande is either dry or so shallow as to be fordable anywhere for at least six months of the

The Mexican authorities are able to maintain the free zone because of the facility afforded them of importing from foreign markets through American seaboard ports, mainly at New York and New Orleans, and the transportation of the

American seaboard ports, mainly at New York and New Orleans, and the transportation of the imported merchandise in bond across the territory of the United States and its delivery to the border Mexican ports. Of course, when the merchandise reaches the Mexican port the bond is discharged or cancelled, and the goods can then be entered for consumption in the tree zone on payment of 10 per cent, of the Mexican duties, or entered for consumption in the tree zone on payment of 10 per cent, of the Mexican duties, or entered for consumption beyond the zone in Mexico upon payment of the full Mexican duties, it is the general opinion on the torder that if the free zone were abolished it would be to the great advantage of the American towns along the border; but cominon is divided as to what the effect would be upon realroads of the United States, which now transport the foreign merchandise imported by the Mexican merchandise imported by the Mexican merchandise imported by the Mexican merchandise intertransports to the Mexican port of delivery.

A proposition is how pending in Congress to withdraw from the Mexican merchants the privilege of entering goods at American ports for transportation in bond across the territory of the United States. If this proposition should be coacted into law, it might result in the abolition of the Free zone, but probably would not. The weight of opinion on the border is that it would result in the Mexican merchants buying their goods in the American instead of the European markets, in which case the American merchantage ineres the trainford would not suffer. Should the free zone be abolished, or the privilege now enjoyed of transporting goods in bond across the territory of the United States be withdrawn, whatever other results it might bave, one result would be to reduce to a minimum the inducements for smuggling, and render the duties of the customs officials on the border and the provided to secure men of intelligence, men of the strictest integrity, men of moral and physical courage, me

#### HOUSE PROCEEDINGS.

Close of General Debate on the Naval Appropriation Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.-General debate on the Naval Appropriation bill was closed to-day in the House, Mr. Washington (Dem., Tenn.) was the only opponent of the increase of the new navy proposed in the bill, and this caused Mr. Adams (Rep., Pa.) to express his surprise that one of that name should be heard uttering such sentiments on the floor of the House. The passage of the bill as reported was advocated by Mesers, Geissenhainer (Dem., N. J.), Chairman of the Committee on Navai Affairs; Mr. Bartlett (Dem., N. V.), Mr. Milliken (Rep., Me.), and Mr. Coomies (hem., N. Y.).

Mr. Taibott (Dem., Md.), in charge of the bill,

closed the debate. He called the attention of Democrats to the fact that they never went into campaign without telling what they had done for the navy prior to the war. And later, in the conventions of 1888 and 1892, the party had pledged itself to continue the work of upbuilding the navy begun by Secretary Whitney.

"Is that the only pledge made at Chicago," asked Mr. Livingston (Dem. Ga.) "that hasn't been carried out?" [Laughter.]

Mr. Simpson (Pop., Kan.) asked if there was any pledge made there that had not been broken. Mr. Talbott said that, so far as he was con-

Mr. Talbott said that, so far as he was concerned, he proposed to see that at least this one promise was kept.

Mr. Livingston Vou'd better hurry up, then; it's the only one left. Fin with you.

Among the miscellaneous business transacted was the passace of bills declaring it to be the sense of congress that circuit fittain and Venezular should settle by friendly arbitration the fittians boundary dispute, which had been in existence since 1857, and directing the Secretary of the Interfor to sell isolated and fractional tracts of public lands of less than a quarter section at a minimum price of \$1.25 an acre.

The trace of the proposition bill was placed in conference, with Moears, Henderson (Dem. N. C.) Dunphy (Dem. N. Y.), and Loud (Rep. Cal.), as managers on the part of the House.

At 3 o'clock the House suspended public business and listened for an hour to the delivery of culocies upon the life and character of the late Senator Colquit of Georgia, and, at their closs at 3105, adjourned until Monday.

Senator Murphy gave a dinner party to-night in honor of Senator Ransom of North Carolina.

The table was decorated with a design of pink carniations and ferns. The candles were shaded was liver shades. In addition to the guest of honor there were present Senators Allous and Caffery of Louisians, Dubois of Idaho, Frye of Maine, filliof New York, Kyle of South Dakona, Limisay of Neutucky, Pugh of Alabama, Chandler of New Hamps, dones of Nevalla, Chandler of New Hamps, dones of Neutucky, Pugh of Alabama, dones of Nevalla, Chandler of New Hamps, dones of Nevalla, Chandler o

Emma Eames writes of 114:4:45 THE IDEAL TONIC:

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# ON THE MEXICAN BORDER. EXTENSIVE SMIGGGLING CARRIED HERE'S JUDGE DE WITT.

WARRISON Feb. 10. Civil Service Com-Advocates Paine's Celery Compound.



Judge William Henry De Witt is one of the | times, both by friends and physicians, to the most prominent lawyers and Judges in East need of fortifying himself against physical col-Tennessee. He is a leading member of the lapse. His attention was called to Paine's colery Southern Methodist Church in Chattanooga, legal business and social circles he stands high, and his statements, says the Chattanooga Press, are regarded of special weight because of his venerable character, he being now 67

He has held several prominent positions in a legislative and judicial capacity, having served as a member of the Southern Congress at Richmond during the war, and since that time as Judge of the Chancery Court, one of the highest offices in judicial practice next to the Su-

He was admitted to the bar in 1850. In 1855 he was elected to the State Legislature, but declined a re-election.

After his removal to East Tennessee he was appointed special chancellor by Gov. Taylor, and filled the office for two years. He has successfully practised before the Supreme Court of the United States for years.

In recent years, owing to the heavy work he has performed, he has been subject to nervousness, and his attention has been called at various

compound as a vitalizing force. He sought and obtained this valuable aid, and to friends he recommended the use of the remedy for shattered nerves. Overhearing his conversation, a friend asked him to write down his experience for the use of others so afflicted. In response he wrote as fol-

others so afflicted. In response he wrote as follows:

"Bear Sir—In obedience to your request, I state some of my personal knowledge of the value of Paine's celery compound as a medical remedy for certain afflictions and diseases, as follows, namely:

"Judging from my own experience, it is a first-class remedy to restore the nervous system when broken down or impaired from overwork of mind or body, revivifying the energies. Is strengthens the digestive powers and cures costiveness: truly, it is a great nerve tonic, a good alterative, a spiendid duretic. It is good for the kidneys and the blood, renews vitality, and restores strength. It surpasses anything I have used as a health renewer, a strength giver, and system regulator. It quiets weak nerves, gives better rest, increases both appetite and digestion, and brings back lost power of balmy sleep, nature's sweet restorer. Yours truly, "WILLIAM HENRY DE WITT."

There is the statement of Judge De Witt-straight as a die-clear-conclusive. Read is again.

LIVE WASHINGTON TOPICS. Proposed Commission to Suggest Regula tions to Protect the Scals.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The House Ways and Means Committee to-day considered the Dingley bill, which directs the President to have killed all the seals on the Pribylev Islands, in view of the destruction of the herds through pelagic sealing. Chairman Wilson laid before the members a substitute prepared by Assistant Secretary Hamlin of the Treasury Department, which provides for the establishment of a joint commission with Great Britain, Russia, and Japan, or either of them, to investigate the present condition, habfeeding grounds of the scale, the method of slaughtering them, and what further regulations may be necessary for what further regulations may be necessary for their preservation. This Commission is to consist of three members on the part of each fovernment, and if it be necessary to visit Behring Sea a ship of the United States navy shall be placed at their disposal. The substitute further provides that, pending the investigation and report of the Commission, the Presilent is authorized to conclude and proclaim a modus vivendi with the foregoing Governments, providing for new regulations or suspending or altering-the existing regulations established by the Paris Tribunal, or limiting the catch on the islands in any manner that may be deemed expedient for the preservation of the herds. The substitute was agreed to with practical unammitity.

nimity. Speaker Crisp has promised Representative Moses of Georgia, Chairman of the House Pensions Committee, that on Monday next his comsions Committee, that on Monday next his committee will be recognized to call up under a suspension of the rules, the bill reported lass session to equalize the pay of Mexican war veterans. Under the law each pensioner receives \$8 a month, except where he declares himself a pauper, in which case the maximum sum of \$12 is allowed. Mr. Moses believes that many deserving pensioners whose necessities are such as to demand the \$12 pension decline to do so from a natural delicacy to making public their real financial condition. The proposed bill will increase the pension budget about \$1,000,000 a year.

Senator Stewart of Nevada to-day introduced a free coinage bill under a new title, "To restore bimetallism." The object of the act is to remove all restrictions upon the coinage of allver bullion contained in the act of Feb. 12, 1873, and all acts subsequent thereto.

Sucholas, seventh Intantry, in extension of the sick leave granted him.
The following transfers in the Third Cavalry are ordered: Second Lieut, George T. Langhorte, from Troop E to Troop I; Second Lieut, Andrew E. Williams, from Troop I, to Troop E. Lieut, Williams will unoceed to join his proper station, Fort Ethan Alien, Vt.
The special order which directs Second Lieut, Edmund L. Burts, Twenty-first Infantry, to join his company, is amended to direct him to report in person, at the expiration of his frace of alsence, to the communicate force and Department in person, at the expiration of his leave of alsence, to the community deveral Department
of the East for temperary duty.

The following transfers in the Seventh Infantry are made; Capt. Constant Williams, from
Company B to Company I: Capt. Idward E.
Hardin, from Company I tof emissive B.

The following transfers in the Twenty-third
Infantry are music; Capt. Calvin L. Cowles,
from Company I: to Company K: Capt. Edwin
B. Bolten, from Company II. to company G:
Second Lieut, Charles B. Hagadorn, from Company H to Company I: Second Lieut. Henry G.
Cole, from Company I: Second Lieut. Henry G.
Cole, from Company I: Second Lieut. Henry G.
First Lieut, Rard E. Schenck, Ninth Infantry.

The Olympia's Torpedo Outfit,

NEWPORT, R. I., Feb. 16. The turpedo outfit for the cruiser Olympia was shipped to-day from the torpedo station to Mare Liland. California. It does not include explosives, as the warheads will be filled with gun cotton at the Pacific coast Navy Yard.

Movements of War Vessels.

SEVERE SENTENCE FOR BURGLARY. A Prisoner Who Pleaded Gullty Sont [00 Auburn for Fifteen Tears.

BUFFALO, Feb. 16.-The severest sentence given here for a crime less than murder since Otto Susdorf, the jail breaker and highwayman. was sent to Auburn, was pronounced to-day by Judge Hatch on George Calvert, who pleaded guilty to burglarly in the third degree. Calvert was indicted for burglary in the second degree for breaking into a saloon and stealing a small quantity of liquor and cigars.

The stolen property was found in the room occupied by Calvert's mistress. Both Calvet and the woman were placed under arrest, but Calvert exonerated the woman from even the charge of receiving stolen property, and she was discharged. In his own behalf the prisoner said that he never did anything wrong unless he was drunk, and if the Judge would send him where he could be cured of his appetite liquor he was sure he would reform.

that it was quite apparent to him that the prisoner was determined to lead a life of orime. He had committed assaults that placed human life in danger, he had committed burglaries which endangered property and this community. The prisoner had apparently no recard for either life or property. There was nothing left for the Court to do but to consider him an habitual criminal. The sentence was confinement at hard labor in the State prison at Auburn for fifteen years.

Calvert was almost prostrated with the unexpected severity of his sentence. He had evidently looked for the leniency of the Court when he made his plea of guilty. that it was quite apparent to him that the

MISS CALLENDER'S WILL.

Bequests to Various Relatives, but the Bulk Goes to Charles Francis Adams,

NEWPORT, Feb. 16.- The will of Miss Elizabeth Callender was presented for probate to-day. She bequeaths \$5,000 to the fund for disabled Presbyterian clergymen, and \$3,000 to the Congregational church of Newport to catablish a free bed at the Newport Hospital. Her pew therein and a share in Redwood Library also goes to this church. To Miss Mary Collender of New York she gives \$2,000 to purchase something in memory of the testator. To the grandchildren of testator's sister, widow of John Slidell, she gives \$15,000 in trust, also \$10 .-000 to each of her nephews, John Callender of New York, Wm. Callender of San Francisco, and Miss Callender of the South. The sum of \$10,000 goes to her niece. Mrs. Duncan Cryder of New York. To her niece, Mary O. Adams, wife of Charles Francis Adams of Boston, Miss Callender gives \$10,000 in stocks. The Misses Annie and Frances Ogden, nieces, of New York, receive Miss Callender's villa, on Narragansett avenue, here, and \$5,000 to put it into repair. The rest of the estate, said to be very large, goes to Charles Francis Adams of Boston, who, the testator says, has aided her to accumulate it. Mr. Adams is made executor without bond. The will is dated Jan. 18, 1882. The Misses Ogden, Miss Mary Calender, and Mrs. Cryder are prominent! New York soriety. Mr. Adams is to carry out certain wishes of Miss Callender as to the disposition of some of the property. Miss Callender of the South. The sum of \$10,000

Tools Stolen at Richmond Hill. JAMARIA, L. I., Feb. 16. Tools valued at about \$400 were stolen early this morning from carpenters employed by Hangaard Brothers at Richmond Hill. The tools were stored in a small

house near some new residences. One of the burglars was caught in the act by Night Watch-man Smith. He says he is Frank Wilson, 21 years did of New York. About half the tools were recovered. Wilson said he formerly fived in Liverpool, and that he came to this country in January. Income Tax Law to He Tested in Ohio

Concumus, O., Feb. 16. A suit was filed in the Common Pleas Court here this afternoon to test the constitutionality of the Income Tax law. The plaintiff is Mr. A. D. Rogers, Jr. He seeks to restrain the Columbus Carriage Manu-factoring Company and its directors from mak-ing returns under that law. Judge Pugl granted a temporary injunction, and the case is set for bearing on March 2, it is said that his is the first of a series of suits to be entered here.

THE KING OF SOAPS

15 FOULD'S ARSEND COMPLEXION SOAP.
Read what a Minneapolis dilm. Lady writes: "Mr.
1. It Fould be ar Sir. Lecentred the cake of Arsento
conduction sould produced for and have used if conlandly on the face over since, and fave used if con-

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10. The cruiser Machias arrived at Singapore this morning on her way to Japan, having made the run from Colombo in seven days. The Alert has arrived at San Juan de Guatermala, which will be her rendezvous for at least a month.

"Mme. Sans-Gene" isn't a patch on "de Duchess of Fadden,"—459.

"Media, "—459.